

# The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4756 號六百五十七四第 日一十月正年西發治同

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, 8th FEBRUARY, 1873.

六年 號八月二英 港香

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH.

## Arrivals.

Feb. 6, THALAS, Brit. etc., 775, Young, Singapore 18th January, and Saigon 1st February, General—D. LAFRAIT & Co. Feb. 7, STATESMAN, Brit. str., 1,210, Valiant, Calcutta 19th January, Penang 25th, and Singapore 27th, General—JARDINE, MATTHESON & Co. Feb. 7, YESSO, British steamer, 672, Burnie, Fowey 4th January, Amoy 5th, and Swatow 6th, Tea & Treasure—D. LAPEAK & Co. Feb. 7, SYLVA, (German str.), 1,350, Johnson, Hamburg 30th November, Malta December 15th, Port Said 21st, Suez 23rd, Galle 13th January, and Singapore 22nd, General—Wm. PUSTAT & Co. Feb. 7, EMIGRANTE, Peru. ship, 924, Pedro Estrel, Macao 5th February, Bullard—Wm. PUSTAT & Co. Feb. 7, EMERALDA, Spain. str., 247, Billings, Manila 4th February, General—E. J. SAGE.

## Departures.

Feb. 7, PHASE, str., for Singapore, &c. Feb. 7, OTTAWA, str., for Yokohama. Feb. 7, HARLOWE, str., for Swatow, &c. Feb. 7, HARWICK, str., for Whampoa.

## Clearances.

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 7th.

Scindia, for Cebu.  
Ellen Goodspeed, str., for Batavia.  
Hartong, str., for Swatow, &c.

## Passengers.

For Japan, str., from Calcutta, &c.—Major Berkely.  
The Thals, str., from Singapore, &c.—4 Chinese.  
Per Thalas, str., from Manila.—Messrs. H. C. Jenkins, P. Spanier, G. Schloss, Mr. and Mrs. Strachan, Mr. M. Jen, Master Mogen, Miss Mogen, and 5 Chinese servants, and 12 Chinese deck.

## Reports.

The British steamship *Statesman* reports left Calcutta on 19th January, Penang on the 25th, and Singapore on the 27th, had strong N.E. monsoon throughout.

The Spanish steamer *Emeralda* reports left Manila on the 4th February, had fine weather and moderate monsoon throughout. H. H. the Grand Duke Alexis arrived on the 3rd inst., and landed on the 5th in good state.

The British steamship *Thales* reports left Shanghai on 18th January, and Saigon on 1st February, had moderate monsoon and few weather first part of passage; middle part strong Easterly winds with heavy head sea; latter part moderate winds and fine weather to arrival of Green Island at 11 p.m. of the 6th February. Passed the steamer *Milankar* of Cape Taiwan on February 1st.

The German steamship *Syros* reports left Hamburg on November 24th, Malta December 15th, Port Said on the 2nd str. Suez on 13th January, Singapore on the 22nd. From Hamburg to Red Sea had fine weather; from thence to Cebu fresh N.W. winds; from thence to Singapore fine weather, and to port strong monsoon and high sea.

The British steamship *Yesso* reports left Fowey on 4th January, Amoy 1st, and Suez on 1st February, on the 2nd str. first part of the passage had light N.E. winds and fine weather. From Amoy heavy, light winds and variable weather. In Fowey left str. Dragon and Yochoumaru. In Amoy, str. Ocean Queen. In Swatow, str. Eden. Passed the steamship *Forwards* on the 4th, of Pyramid Point.

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan exported in Europe and America. (Corrected to Date). FROM HONGKONG.

First's Name. For. Date ofLeave. Sea Serpent... New York... Oct. 9 Anneley... New York... Oct. 30 Princess... Oxford (N.Y.)... Nov. 1 Araby... London... Nov. 2 Sir Harry Parkes... London... Nov. 8 Landrost... Channel (L.)... Nov. 22 Theis... Hamburg... Nov. 30 Mikado... Edinborth (Edo) Dec. 8 Glare... London... Dec. 11 Sir Wm. Wallace... New York... Jan. 15 Her Majesty... New York... Jan. 19 Rife... New York... Jan. 20 Irvin... New York... Jan. 22 Gemotok... New York... Feb. 4

FROM WHAMPOA.

S. C. Clever... New York... Oct. 23 S. D. Cartel... New York... Oct. 29 Welsh... New York... Nov. 27 Early Morn... New York... Nov. 28 Taku... Hamburg... Dec. 5 Lemon Castle... London... Dec. 10 Midnight... New York... Dec. 13 For Ardua... New York... Dec. 15 Everhard... New York... Dec. 31

FROM MACAO.

Star of China... London... Nov. 1

FROM AMY.

Anglo-Saxon... New York... Oct. 29 Thamno... New York... Dec. 2 J. R. Worcester... New York... Dec. 16

FROM FOOCHEW.

Eon... London... Oct. 4 Eydalyon... London... Oct. 22 Flying Spur... London... Nov. 1 Corin... Cheshire (L.)... Dec. 3 Selim... London... Dec. 5 Elizabeth Nicholson... New York... Dec. 6 Black Prince... New York... Dec. 7 Fontenay... London... Dec. 7 Silver Eagle... London... Dec. 12 Kate Carnie... Philadelphia... Dec. 18 Windell... New York... Jan. 1 Annie Gray... New York... Jan. 18 Misawa... Fulham (L.)... Jan. 20 Albert Victor... London... Jan. 14

FROM SHANGHAI.

James S. Stone... New York... Oct. 10 N. B. Palmer... London... Oct. 16 Mohock... London... Oct. 18 Lala Rooki... London... Oct. 18 Pangon... London... Oct. 19 Miado... New York... Oct. 21 Sir Jamesee Family London... Oct. 26 Araby Maid... London... Oct. 29 A. A. O'Farrell... London... Oct. 29 First's Brother... New York... Nov. 4 Mori Castle... New York... Nov. 7 Mary Whidridge... New York... Nov. 15 Cleo Babuany... New York... Nov. 23 Dikhoosh... New York... Nov. 24 Centurion... New York... Nov. 28 Glenair... London... Nov. 29 Hopwell... London... Nov. 29 Fiery Cross... London... Dec. 3 Sarah Nicholson... New York... Dec. 10 Lady Elizabeth... New York... Dec. 28 Bonelli... New York... Dec. 29 Elizabeth Graham... New York... Jan. 17 Oubu... New York... Jan. 25

PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premium will be allowed upon insurance effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO. Agents.

Agents, Royal Insurance Company, of 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 18th April, Altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect on 1st January, 1872), the Net Profit of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & CO. Agents.

17th April, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:

Capital, £1,000,000. Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept Marine Risks and Fire Policies at current rates.

NOTION.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO.

Agents the Queen Insurance Company, 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1870.

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. PAID UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 of Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 1,000,000 of Dollars.

Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq. Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASBON, Esq. R. F. Bellies, Esq. W. F. Evans, Esq. H. Melville, Esq. G. B. Waller, Esq. J. B. Lennox, Esq.

Manager—James Greig, Esq. Chief Manager—David Milcom, Esq. London Banker—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG. INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months' 3 per cent. per annum.

19 5 LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Profits—granted on London and the chief commercial cities in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

JAMES GREIG, Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East, 1062 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance

with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BANK will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.

H. HUGHES, Manager, Hongkong Branch, 2, Queen's Road East, Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. (See 217)

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1872, the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz:

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premium contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & CO. General Agents, 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR insuring Houses and other Buildings.

Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbors, and Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships, also, Ship Building and Repairing; Barrels and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in Foreign Countries, for LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of £60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBR, LIVINGSTON & CO. Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST A.D. 1720.

THE DIVIDEND of Two Hundred and Fifty (£250) per share, declared at the Annual Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held on the 21st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the sum whose application to the Undersigned.

By Order of the Board.

ED. SHARP & TOLLER, Solicitors, 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE DIVIDEND of Three Dollars per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant.

Interest will be charged on all odds paid after that day.

By Order.

A. NOEL BLAKEMAN, Secretary, 216 Hongkong, 10th December, 1872.

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU" VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed

General Agents for the above Company,

are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELOHERS & CO. 212 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates

will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurance, viz:

Not exceeding Ten days £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 1 month £ of the annual rate

Above 1 month £ " " " do. do.

Above 3 months £ " " " do. do.

Above 6 months £ " " " do. do.

Above 1 year £ " " " do. do.

Not exceeding 1 month £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 3 months £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 6 months £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 1 year £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 2 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 3 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 4 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 5 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 6 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 7 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 8 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 9 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 10 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 11 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 12 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 13 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 14 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 15 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 16 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 17 years £ of the annual rate

Not exceeding 18 years £ of the annual rate

Not

## THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY

For 1873.

## NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the Daily Press Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

## CHROMOLITHOGRAPH

## OF THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI.

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the  
NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK:

etc of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS  
(Designed expressly for this Work);  
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,  
and of the

## THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, leading to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in Two Forms, Complete at \$5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at \$3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:

Singapore..... Messrs. G. H. CHUCK & GARNETT,

Wilson, Nicholas &amp; Co.

Formosa..... W. T. NICHOLLS &amp; Co.

Hendy &amp; Co.

Shanghai..... Kelly &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Hankow &amp;.... Hall &amp; Holtz.

River Ports..... Kelly &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Chefoo &amp;.... Hall &amp; Holtz and Kelly

Neuchow.... Kelly &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Tientsin &amp;.... Hall &amp; Holtz and Kelly

Peking &amp;.... Kelly &amp; Co., Shanghai.

Nanking.... The C. &amp; J. Trading Co.

Hoche, Osaka.... The C. &amp; J. Trading Co.

Yokohama..... Messrs. Lane, Chawpied &amp; Co.

M. E. Moss, Japan Gaudeo

Office.

Malaya..... Messrs. J. de Lotzaga &amp; Co.

Singapore..... Straits Times Office.

Calcutta..... Mr. F. A. Clark, Clement's Lane.

London..... Geo. Street, 50, Cornhill.

Meers, Trubshaw &amp; Co.

Bates, Hendy &amp; Co.

## NOTICE.

THE "DAILY PRESS" will in future be issued at 6.30 A.M. The arrangement has been made to meet the views of numerous Subscribers, and it may be desirable to state that the step would have been adopted earlier, but that it was considered advisable to publish at such an hour as would give time for reporting the latest arrivals and departures. This will, however, be met by the issue of an extra slip at 1 p.m., with the arrivals in the course of the morning.

Advertisements can be received up to 10 P.M. and those sent in the morning can, when desired, be inserted for the first time in the Shipping Extra.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

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## BIRTH.

At Hongkong, on the 6th instant, the wife of C. E. PARKER, of a son.

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that it must be rebuilt. Accordingly, 30,000 taels were spent in this laudable object, and a handsome office was the result. Then came the flood of 1867, and this was attributed to the too great height of the new structure, so half of it was cut off, and a rather squat tower is the result. When the great flood of 1869 and 1870 came, people ran for shelter against the tower, and the people were hardly descended from pulling it down altogether.

We had now reached the end of the ridge, and descended into the city, striking a populous street which led straight to the Hungry gate, where my boat was waiting to take me back to Hankow. The shops seemed to be fairly stocked, and the streets presented a fair average of cleanliness and width. The pagoda stands outside the Hungry gate, and behind it an index of Indian and Buddhist Boddhisattvas in the shape of stone inscriptions on an old tomb at its base. These Sanskrit inscriptions are not all in perfect. A number are engraved on the rocks at the famous island of temples, Po-ko, in the Chinese archipelago, and Sanskrit books are occasionally to be found in the libraries of Buddhist monasteries. But I fear their contents are a mystery to their guardians. The Chinese priest is, in fact, low in the social scale. Exceptions, of course there are—Mandarins who have retired to monasteries from worn-out official life, or those who have sought shelter from the loss of relatives or costly goods; but great many others have become priests through poverty, have been bought by the monks as children, or have even sought refuge from the consequences of crime. I have been addressed in "pidgin English" by a priest more than once, and have directly set him down as a sin if who has cheated his master and bolted to the sanctuary. Buddhist monasteries are numerous in China as Roman Catholic ones are in Europe. They are numerous, well organized and well managed. They have endowments which suffice to maintain their occupants in more or less comfort. Morning and evening service is chanted in Sanskrit, which neither the priest nor his hearers understand. The women afford shelter to travellers, as those in Europe used to do before hotels multiplied; and the inmates are strict vegetarians, for the destruction of life is hateful to Buddha. They are ascetics, and they have the asceticism of a religious order.

Personality does not little respect, but commands some consideration in virtue of their office. The people are rather prone to believe evil of them, and still more so of the numeraries—probably with the same degree of justice that similar scandals were credited in bygone days in the West. If, however, bold and dirty, the monks seem at least harmless members of society; they are civil to visitors, and quite tolerant of religious inquiry. They are, moreover, innocent of ethical infatuation, which is a monopoly of the literati.

As the Viceregal capital of Hanan and Hubei, Hankow is the seat of the civil and military examinations, and has, of course, a number of resident officials. It is, in fact, chiefly an official city; the greatest commerce for which the "congeries of cities" is so famous being carried on almost entirely on the opposite side of the river, at Hukou.

#### OVERCHARGES IN COMMISSIONS.

The following note in the Economist has an interesting bearing upon the decision recently given by Mr. Edmund Hornby with reference to the conduct of the firm of the Amherst Group and the Hopewell, to which we referred in our last number:

"Curiously enough, the very paper which reported the above decision of Vice-Chancellor Wicksen, releasing a man from the contract which he had made, contained a decision of Lord Selborne's, in which the strongest views were laid down as to the binding nature of contracts, and the Vice-Chancellor was criticised for objecting to the equity of stipulations which the parties had freely agreed to. The case of Catheral & Stratton, involved a dispute between a building society and a manager, and a court of law, in which the former, which are not material, but gave cause to the following remarks by Lord Selborne:—

"It was with regret that his Lordship found in the statement of his Honour's reasons the expression of an unfavourable opinion either of the conduct of building societies generally or of this particular building society in their dealings with their members obtaining advances of money under contracts, for which he was unable to discover any good reason, and one of which the Court could judicially take notice in this suit. His Honour, while himself deciding that the sum was entitled to charge those fines and commissions which were actually allowed in taking the accounts, appeared to have considered that they ought to have been satisfied with less; that these claims were "unreasonable and excessive," and of such an "oppressive character" as to make it right, on that account, to which the first appearance would otherwise have held the party to be entitled. With no such respect for his Honour, his Lordship was at a loss to see how a Court of Equity could be justified in imposing upon any mortgages the penalty of a forfeiture of their costs, or in designating their conduct as oppressive, merely because they had insisted upon the performance of the contract between themselves and their mortgagors, and had declined to waive any portion of the rights to which they had not adjudged to be entitled. This, as it seemed to him, was not equity but was rather the assumption of a merely arbitrary discretion."

*Mutatis mutandis* might not be the same language have been used in the case of the Earl of Aylesford? What business have the Courts, in the one case more than in the other, with the fines and commissions which money-lenders and building societies charge to those who have dealings with them? There is no compulsion on any one to deal with them, and all concerned should be trusted to know their own business best. A case of fraud would raise different issues, but here there is no question of fraud."

SUMMARIES OF HOME NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPERS.  
(*Daily Telegraph*)

TUESDAY, 17th December, 1872.

Mr. Lowe and Mr. Gossage received an important deputation from several eminent scientific bodies, among them the Geological Society, the British Association, and the Anthropological Society—which came to present a memorial urging Government to aid an expedition for further exploring the regions around the River St. Helens. Mr. Rawlinson insisted, in explaining the object of the deputation, that the feasibility of ultimately discovering an Arctic passage was believed by northern navigators, and that no doubt of success was entertained by those for whom he spoke it a properly organised and well-commanded expedition were sent out. Two whalers would be sufficient for the purpose, and the beginning of next May would be time enough for the ships to start. They would have to be fitted out for two years, and manned by 120 seafarers, and by the Admiralty, two summers and winters in the Arctic region would suffice to carry out the objects desired. Captain Edward Osborn, Sir G. B. Buck, Dr. Carpenter, and Dr. Hooker also urged the granting of the deputation's request, and after a long interview its members took leave with the assurance from Mr. Lowe that the matter would be well considered, and the Government would return the best opinion it could on the subject.

Major Palliser, of chilled shot renown, is to receive from Her Majesty the honour of knighthood.

At Binton Park, the seat of Mr. Dent, M.P., while a party of gue were out shooting on Saturday, Mr. Dundas, nephew to the Earl of Zetland, was accidentally shot by a companion—with the unhappy result that the sight of one eye is destroyed.

At a meeting of the Committee which has taken in the task of instituting a "Historical Fund" for the anthropological work, the Lord Mayor announced that the Archdeacon of Canterbury, having been consulted on the subject of obtaining a greater amount of clerical co-operation with the movement, had declared his entire sympathy, and had suggested an appeal to other dignitaries of the Church, so that the collection might be simultaneous and general. At the same time, he expressed an opinion that the great Nonconformist body should be asked to contribute, and should be represented on the Committee; and a resolution to that effect was adopted.

December sessions of the Central Criminal Court opened with a light calendar, containing the names of only forty-four prisoners, of whom, though two are accused of manslaughter, none stand charged with wilful murder. The Deputy-Recorder remarked the fact with congratulation, and dwelt at some length on one of the cases of manslaughter, in which an officer of the Strand Union Workhouse had been found guilty by a coroner's jury of gross

neglect of duty in not admitting a poor woman and her children to the usual ward on an inclement night, the result being that one of the children had died of exposure. Some five hundred gas-stokers were also charged with unlawfully conspiring to exceed the superintendent of the Gas Light and Coke Company, at Bow Street, and a number of leading houses are expected to come on to-morrow, five men being by name included in the indictment. A bank manager named Newton, convicted of abstracting £142 10s. from the Cheshire branch of the London and County Bank, was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

"One of the 'Shakers' applied to Mr. Woolrych at Westminster Police-court for protection against some persons who were in the habit of threatening him. He was unable to get the whereabouts of that community at Colchester, Chelmsford. The upstart, a young man, described himself as a new hand, having had only three months' experience of the manifestations of the Spirit, which are the distinguishing feature of the sect. In his case they had consisted of involuntary motions of the arms and legs, which had been swayed from side to side and in all directions without any action on his part. The magistrate suggested that some such motion on the part of the Shaker might be a symptom of epilepsy, and the boy admitted that he had suffered from fits, but that he had been cured by the monks of Colchester.

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## Extracts.

"AT THE LAST."  
Man goeth forth with his work, and to his labour, until the evening.—P. 10; 23.  
The stream is calmed when it hears the tide; And flowers are sweetest at the even-tide; And birds more musical at close of day; And saints divinest when they pass away.  
Morning is lovely, but a holier charm Lies folded close in evening's robe of blue; And weary man must ever love her best; For morning calls to toil, but night brings rest.

She comes from Heaven, and on her wings doth

A holy fragrance like the breath of prayer; Post-tops of angels follow in her train; To shut the weary eyes of Day in peace.

All things are hushed before her, as she throws Her wreath and skips a mantle of repose;

There is a calm, a beauty, and a power, That morning knows not, in the evening hour.

Until the evening we must sleep and toil, Plough life's stern furrows, dig the weedy soil, Tread with sad feet our rough and thorny way,

And bear the heat and burden of the day.

Oh! when our sun is setting, may we glide Like summer evening, down the golden ride; And leave behind us, as we pass away,

Sweet, starry twilight round our sleeping clay.

A SCENE IN THE SIERRAS.

California is a country unlike any other. Nature here is a rude, an inchoate, as unshaped as the life. The people seem to have

come here a thousand years too soon, and before the great hostess was ready to receive them.

The forests, vast, silent, damp with their undergrowth of gigantic ferns, recall a remote carboniferous epoch. The trees are

monstrous, sombre and monotonously alike.

Everything is new, crude and strange. The grass blades are enormous and far apart. There is no carpet to the soil, even the few

Alpine flowers are odorless and bizarre.

There is nothing soft, tender, nor pastoral in the landscape. Nature affects the heroic rather than the bacchic. Thucydides could

have scarcely given melody to the utterance

of those native herdsmen, with their brier-wood pipes and their revolvers slung at their backs. There was not space of rock and cliff, long intervals of ravine and canyon, and sudden and awful lapses of precipice.

The light and shadows were Romaniac,

and against their background the faintest outline of a human figure stood out starkly.

Bret Harte's *Lectures on the Argonauts* of '49.

DOOMA AND TRUTH.

Let me give you one more illustration of the difference between dogma and truth, which will bring out the folly of choosing dogma when you can get truth. Outside my garden there runs a rushing stream, and I tell my child, "It is wrong for you to go outside the garden gate unattended; it is absolutely wrong for you to do so." The dogma I place before my child is the dangerousness of the river. By-and-bye, my child grows up, and people notice that he never goes outside the garden gate. When he is about twenty people say to him, "You are a young man, why don't you go to see the world?" His answer is ever this—"Oh, because my father said I must not go outside the garden gate unattended; but if some one will go with me I will go." The dogma was true for the child, the stream was dangerous to the child, but what would you say if a man were to carry into advanced manhood his belief in such a partial expression of the truth? You would say that he was either a fool or a lunatic, and you would not be far wrong.—Thoughts for the Times. By the Rev. H. R. Hawke, M.A.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premium will be allowed to all Contractors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & CO., Agents, Royal Insurance Company, of 1162, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a Return of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company, of 1159, Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extent of £20,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & CO., of 201, Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & CO., of 1933, Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

NOTICE.

PROVIDENT LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premium will be allowed to all Contractors.

JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company, of 675, Hongkong, 26th August 1869.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, Secretary, Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. (of 385)

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOR this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premium will be allowed on all Insurances effected with this Office.

PATENTS FOR MARK CAPSULES.

Patents for the above invention, bearing the signature of the Inventor, are granted to JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, of 385, Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

INTERVIEWING A STOKER.

What did I do when I first started to work? Well, the regular first job for a steam-ashed had, if he's little enough to get through a firebox door, is to take the fire-bars and out, and a precious hot job it is, too, at times, I tell you. When an engine comes into the steam-ashed after a journey, she's cleaned—just as a horse is groomed like—and the leading cleaner ain't always particular to a shade about the fire-bar being dead cool before he sends in the "nipper," as the littlest boy is called. Lay-ing the fire-bars, and doing the dirtiest of the cleaning, was my first work; then I got to the easier parts of the cleaning; then to having charge of a set of cleaners; from that to getting up steam, and so on to shunter's fireman, extra fireman, goods fireman, and passenger fireman. Tryin' for the health? Well, I don't know as it is particular—if you've a good constitution to start with, and if you ain't, if your chest is weak, or you ain't well put together, why, the foot-pants ain't the place for you to get your living on. You have to be out in all sorts of weather, it's true, but then you've proper clothes, and the shelter of the weather-board when it's bad, and when it's good you have the advantage of the fresh air, and altogether I had as we're generally healthy as our neighbours, and sometimes a good deal healthier. A dangerous business? Well, a good many reckons it so, but for my own part I shouldn't think there was more danger in it than in plenty of other trades. I should think there were quite as many workers killed in factories in the course of a year as on railways, and I fancy I've often read of a van or carriage-driver being killed as of an engine-driver. I'll tell you one thing though about danger in our business, and it's true, mind you, though I say it as perhaps shouldn't, and that is that often when a driver or stoker is killed he goes open-eyed to his death for duty's sake. A jump off at twenty, thirty, or even forty miles an hour isn't a hundredth part so risky for a practised man as standing the chances of a "pitch-in." And yet many a time when they see a "pitch-in" coming, both driver and stoker stick on the foot-plate till the last, just to do all that can be done to slacken speed, for the sake of the passengers. The first passenger driver I ever ran mates with was killed in that way. We were dashing down an incline of fifty miles an hour, when all in a moment we see

a lot of broke-away coal wagons in front of us. I don't know how my face went, but his turned dead white, though he never lost head or nerve. "Clap on the brake and stick to her," he says, clutching his teeth: "remember we're passengers, God help their souls! some on 'em's booked for their last station!" He was shutting off steam and reversing her as she spoke, then he came to my side of the foot-plate to bear a hand with the brake, and as we faced each other over the wheel he looked straight in my eyes and had just time to whisper, "Say your prayers mate," when the smash come. I was thrown down a bank, but I suppose I fell pretty soft; at any rate in about a quarter of an hour I came to myself, with no bone broken. I clinched up the bank and made my way to the train which was lying smashed on the other side of the line. As I got up to the engine they had just got George—my mate, who knew just under and as soon as I set eyes on him I knew he was gone for. And he knew it too, for he motions me to put my ear to his mouth, and whispers, "It's all over with me Bill, but you'll tell 'em I stuck to her to the last, and did what I could." Yes, on the whole, I do think a stoker's a pretty fair job—that is, taking in, as I said before, what is a steaming stone job. If anything is a bit hard or dirty about it, you think to yourself, "A' all well; I'm over the worst steps, and pretty near the best." Then we see a bit of life at the stations, and going along; and most people we meet has a friendly word for us. Why, there's some of the first gentlemen in the land as have a nod, and a good day for us on the foot-plate, if they happen to be getting into the train at the stations near their estates; and what's more, some of 'em have sometimes more than a nod—a little hamper of game, or something of that sort, left with the station-master for you, with their compliments. Then there's some jolly farmer, as you've perhaps gone a little out of your way to about a wagon or two of coal for, makes you take a bushel of prime apples or potatoes. And, besides, you can pick up things for home cheaper than you could if you had to buy 'em all in one place. To sum it all up, what I say is this: there's plenty of better jobs than a stoker's, but it would be a precious fine thing for the country, and most people in it, if every decently inclined working man had as good a job.—From Cassell's Magazine.

BREATHING SOFTLY.

Atmospheric conditions are now sold of

CAUDRIN'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE OIL, and CAUDRIN'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINSTON SOAP, & N.B.—AH Perfume, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free, to the United States, Canada, Australia, &c., by 219 Agents.—1, Watson & Co., Hongkong, 14 Feb.

OAKLEY AND SONS' EMERY and BLACK LEAD MILLS.

HACKFORD ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

OAKLEY'S WILLINGTON KNIFE POLISH.

Packets, 3d. each; tins, 6d., 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s.

OAKLEY'S INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS, from 1s. 6d. each.

OAKLEY'S SILVERSMITHS' SOAP (NON-MERCURIAL).

For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-

plate, Plate Glass, Marble, &c. Tablets, 1d. each.

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